Haliplanella lineata

Orange-striped sea anemone

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
    - Possibly a nuisance as a fouling organism
2. Invasive potential
    - Human assisted transport and release. Local colonisation is achieved by fission, and remote spread through transport on ships' hulls
    - Haliplanella lineata seems to be associated almost exclusively with mussels or oysters, even on ships' hulls (Gollasch & Riemann-Zürneck 1996)
    - Shows extreme tolerance towards abiotic factors, e.g. salinity, temperature, (Gollasch & Riemann-Zürneck 1996), which undoubtedly has contributed to its success as an invading species
3. Geographic extent
    - Locally patchy
4. Management Difficulty
    - Hull cleaning to keep from spreading.
    - Monitoring commercial oyster shipments

Geography and Habitat

1. Native: Pacific Ocean
2. Introduced: Hawai'i, Washington, Oregon, California, Florida
3. Habitats
    - Fouling communities, marine habitats, brackish water, estuaries/bays, intertidal zones
    - Generally occurring in estuaries, ports and harbors on major shipping routes

Invasion Pathways

1. Hull/Surface Fouling
2. Stocking in open water - oyster or other shellfish farming

Non-Native Locations

1. 56- Puget Trough/Georgia Basin
2. 57- OR, WA, Vancouver
3. 58- Northern California
4. 70- Floridian
5. 152- Hawaiian Islands

Sources

1. Molnar, Jennifer, et al. 2008. "Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 6 (9), pp. 485-492.
2. http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment
3. http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/site_resources/library/Collections__Research/Natural_History/Marine/Haliplanella-lineata.jpg